

## INTERNATIONAL

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380

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Established 1887

**itz Takes  
ord Sixth  
mpic Gold**

Bernard Kirsch  
ICE, Sept. 3 (UPI).—In repeated for a record sixth time, Mark Spitz his moustache, jumped pool and came out with a record and a gold.

thlete in the history of modern Olympics has come six times, and it is unlikely if it will happen again, if four men's and four swimming events are out of the Games, as is to happen. In 1920, a Ned Nadi of Italy, and, American Willie Lee, up five gold medals, as American gymnast Anton in 1904. But swimming and field are the and glory events of the.

powered to the 100-freeestyle title tonight, individual had won four solo medals in one Olympics—

same confident and manner in which he did the 100 and 200-meter events, the 200 freestyle, and the 4 X 100 and 400 freestyle relay teams. Now, the fun and ends when he tries for swimming on the 4 X 100 relay team on the final swimming.

past two days of swimming belonged to young U.S. swimmers who won in six of the disciplines, and routed Gould, a three-time winner.

The women's team for five, losing only

platform diving as Sweden's year-old Ulrika Knape

defending Olympic

on Milena Duchková of

Yugoslavia. East German

Janiček finished third

in time Americans Janet

and Vicki King, who earlier

the springboard gold medal

the 100-meter backstroke

day, Melissa Belote, 15,

Hungary's Andrica Gyur

with American Susie At

hird. Miss Belote, who

the 200-meter breast-

stroke, Keena Rothhammer,

a sound trouncing to

the Miss Gould, winner

100 and 400-meter free-

stroke, and the 200 individual

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## Calley Case Only One Left

## Army Closes My Lai Probe, Takes Action Against 3 Men

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The Army, completing its administrative measures in connection with the My Lai massacre four years ago, formally reprimanded a colonel and a captain yesterday and also ordered a sergeant ousted from the service.

The action, announced by Secretary of the Army Robert P. Froehlke, in effect closed the Army's books on the incident, pending the going-on of the murder conviction of Lt. William L. Calley Jr. Lt. Calley was the only participant in the incident—in which up to 400 South Vietnamese civilians were slain—to be convicted of criminal charges.

Mr. Froehlke ordered Col. Nelson A. Parson of Fort Belvoir, Va., who was chief of staff of the American Division—parent unit of Lt. Calley's company—at the time of My Lai, to be stripped of the Legion of Merit and given a letter of censure.

Capt. Dennis H. Johnson of Fort Lewis, Wash., an intelligence officer in the division, was given a letter of reprimand, and Staff Sgt. Kenneth L. Hodges of Fort Benning, Ga., who served in Lt. Calley's company, was discharged from the army "at the convenience of the government." Sgt. Hodges has filed a federal court suit in Georgia protesting his ouster.

Yesterday's announcement brought the judicial toll for My Lai to 12.

Proposed administrative punishments for at least four other officers were dismissed by Mr. Froehlke, in a series of actions that were completed yesterday morning.

Other Army sources revealed that one of the proposed punishments would have involved the stripping of two medals from former Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of the company that went into My Lai. As envisaged by the Army staff, however, the punishment would have been a technically consisting of placing a formal letter of reprimand in his now-defunct Army file. Capt. Medina resigned from the service after his acquittal in a murder case last September.

The new Army actions ended an administrative review of My Lai cases that began after congressional criticism over the dropping of criminal charges against Gen. Koster in January, 1971.

Attorneys for Col. Parson, among others, had been complaining to newsmen and in letters to the Army about the drawn-out administrative reviews. One of the officers cleared by Mr. Froehlke yesterday was Col. Robert E. Luper, the artillery commander at My Lai, who had appealed a proposed reprimand one year ago with no official response until yesterday.

## Numerous Complaints

One well-informed Army source, asked about yesterday's administrative actions, said, "It seems like it's been going on forever. People and lawyers were complaining all summer."

The one reason for the delay, the source said, was the reluctance of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the recently retired chief of staff, to provoke any more publicity about My Lai.

The Army won a significant, if little noted, court victory last month in connection with My Lai when a federal judge in Washington rejected a plea for release of the Peers report filed by Rep. Leo Aspin, D. Wis.

The Army had claimed, in its brief, that the report could not be released for reasons of national security and foreign policy. The Army papers were filed two weeks after The New York Times published key excerpts from the Peers document.

Associated Press  
The U.S. prisoners who will be released by North Vietnam. Left to right, Lt. Markham Gartley and Morris Charles, both of the Navy, and Air Force Maj. Edward K. Elias.

## Hanoi Plans to Free 3 U.S. POWs

out of North Vietnam to Vienna, Laos.]

The North Vietnamese last released American prisoners three years ago.

## 2 Problems on Date

Mr. Dellingen said there were two problems in fixing the date for the prisoners' release, one of them "the danger of floods in North Vietnam." Heavy rains are continuing longer than usual because of "U.S. meteorological warfare," he said.

The other problem is that he must get court permission to travel because he is free on bond in the Chicago 7 conspiracy case.

However, he said the court had given immediate approval for the Paris trip when it learned prisoners were involved, and said that he did not anticipate any further colonial.

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## Drive on Illegal Group Flights Factor in Tourists' Stranding

(Continued from Page 1)

national Association of Students, Daedalus, he said, is the last to go.

In that latest stranding, the British may have received more credit than they deserve. Last week, Daedalus reported to the government that it couldn't find a charter flight and the CAB waived its rules so that an American carrier, Overseas National Airways (ONA) could fly the group home.

But, according to State Department officials, the British, knowing the group was "illegal" initially refused permission for ONA to make the flight. By the time the British had reversed that decision, the sources said, ONA had committed the plane elsewhere.

CAB and State Department officials are perplexed as to how the passengers got to Europe in the first place.

According to a survey of 110 of the returning passengers, many had been in Europe for a considerable time, up to two and a half years. The survey also showed that they had flown from the United States in at least 19 airlines—from Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, to Martinair, a Dutch charter airline.

Conceivably, the CAB crackdown could also have played a role in Lloyd's bankruptcy, because much of the carrier's business was believed to have come from consolidators.

Mr. O'Melia said Friday that his campaign has forced at least eight consolidators out of business: Aeromatic, New Air Fare Consultants, Charter Travel, Nomade Passport, Travel Thru, Tour Europe Travel Agency, Smarter Charters and the Inter-

difficulty in getting permission to go to Hanoi.

Mr. Dellingen emphasized that he and Mrs. Weis would pick up the three pilots in Hanoi and stay with them until they joined their families, using civilian transportation all the way. This is to prevent the U.S. military from "kidnapping" and "brain-washing" the men before they can see their families and the press, he said.

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry gave the three pilots names and identifications as:

Lt. (J.G.) Markham Ligon Gartley, of the Navy, service number 703644, born on May 16, 1944, in Kentucky, captured on Aug. 17, 1968, in Nha Trang.

Lt. (J.G.) Norris Alphonzo Charles, of the Navy, service number 752556, born on Aug. 4, 1945.

Health Reported Good

Mrs. Weis said she understood all three were in good health.

The Hanoi statement said that the U.S. government had "compelled" pilots released in July, 1969, to "put forward distortions about the humane policy" of its treatment of prisoners, and had used them "in war activities" against Vietnam and Indochina. That is why, Hanoi said, such releases had been "temporarily suspended."

Mr. Dellingen, who was involved in each of three previous releases, of three prisoners each, said the conditions set by Hanoi had been "flagrantly violated" by the United States.

The men were "interfered with" on their way home, isolated for several months, and forced by "threats" to change initial statements about good treatment at North Vietnamese hands to complaints of inhumane treatment, he said.

Further, he said, they were used to train pilots and plan raids. He mentioned specifically the futile raid on the Son Tay prisoner camp two years ago.

At one point, Mr. Dellingen said that he felt the present release would be the last before the end of the war. He also said he had been told that 44 U.S. prisoners had been captured since intensive bombing of the North was re-

newed 338 April.

## 383 Reported Held

Mrs. Weis said that North Vietnamese officials had told her that as of Aug. 23, they held 383 American prisoners, but could not provide an "up-to-date" list with names because new ones were being captured all the time.

The difference between Hanoi's figure and the official U.S. figure of 1,123 men listed as prisoners or missing is explained by a United States refusal to take off the 1st the men who have been confirmed dead," she said.

Moreover, she said, Hanoi lists only those captured on its territory, while the United States lists those missing anywhere in Indochina.

## Infinitesimal Particular

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP).—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon was pleased with North Vietnamese announced intention of releasing three prisoners of war, but described the three as only an "infinitesimal portion" of the POWs held in Indochina.

"We have been pressing for release of prisoners in every form, private and public," said White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler.

"We will not rest until there is a complete accounting of all missing in action and release of all prisoners held throughout Indochina."

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## \$1-Billion Joint Program

## U.S. and Japan Plan to Study Uranium Enrichment Project

By Rudy Abramson

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3.—In their effort to ease mutual economic problems, President Nixon and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka have raised the possibility that the United States will share some of its most sensitive technical secrets with the Japanese.

The two leaders agreed at the Honolulu summit to press for early establishment of a working group to determine the feasibility of joint construction of a \$1 billion uranium enrichment plant in the United States.

America's three enrichment plants utilize technology developed during World War II, but some of the engineering details still remain top secret.

Only recently has the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission begun to divulge some of the secret detail about these plants to American industry interested in getting into the uranium enrichment business.

U.S. government sources said there is no provision in Japanese law for the protection of classified information of this nature.

Before details of gaseous diffusion enrichment technology could be shared with the Japanese, a provision would have to be written into their law. Further, a bilateral treaty would be required before the United States could share details on the plant's design.

About 15 U.S. firms are potential partners with Japanese interests. The companies have expressed an interest in investing private capital in uranium enrichment facilities and have been permitted by the U.S. Atomic Energy

Commission to study some of the classified details.

In seeking an agreement with the United States, the Japanese wish to decrease their dependence on oil imports for energy supply. Besides urging feasibility studies on a partnership in the construction of an enrichment plant, the Japanese agreed at the Honolulu summit Thursday and Friday to pay the United States \$250 million for uranium enrichment services, which would provide fuel they will need for nuclear power reactors several years from now.

The three U.S. plants using the gaseous diffusion technique developed during World War II, but some of the engineering details still remain top secret.

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**Nightclub Firebombed****Dead, 54 Injured  
Montreal Blaze**

Sept. 3 (UPI)—The coroner's warrant of inquest was issued yesterday following the questioning of Mr. Eccles, he said. Authorities said that possible charges would include murder, arson and complicity.

**38 Persons Inside**

Bombs were thrown into the staircase entrance of the second-floor Blue Bird Cafe panicking the 300 persons inside. Authorities said three men who had been kicked out of the country-and-western club earlier apparently returned and threw at least one Molotov cocktail into the entrance, sealing it with flames.

Most of those injured were hurt in falls from a single fire escape or as they jumped through windows.

Many persons were trampled to the floor as screaming customers tried to rush past the flames and down the staircase—the only exit other than the fire escape. Others were hurt as they unsuccessfully tried to force open a rear door which was barred shut.

The fire, which began about 11 p.m. (0300 GMT), was the worst in Montreal in 48 years. In 1927, a fire in a movie theater killed 77 children.

George Lancia, 28, a customer, said the band had just finished playing a number when the flames erupted.

"We could not run," Mr. Lancia said. "There was a big jamboree. People ran over each other. Two people fainted, and the others were just stepping over their bodies. People were pushing. Some just fell off the back railing. Of the 300, the fire escaped. There was a lot of screaming."

The Criminal Investigations Bureau first said the "unofficial" toll was 42 dead and 70 injured, but later altered the death figure to 56 after checking with morgues and hospitals. There was some confusion because ambulances took not only the injured but a number of bodies as well to hospitals.

A nightclub on the ground floor of the building, the Blue Bird Cafe, sustained only smoke and water damage.

Police refused to speculate on the motives for the firebombing other than to acknowledge the reports that three men were ejected and to say that the nightclub's owners had been approached by extortions in recent weeks.

**Day Address****Urges 'Free' Economy  
Over Than 'Managed' One**

By Carroll Kilpatrick

"In employment and in politics," the President said in an allusion to his Democratic opponent, "we are confronted with the rise of the fixed quota system—as artificial and unfair a yoke as has ever been used to deny opportunity to anyone."

The President never mentioned his opponent by name—he has not yet done so in this campaign—but he asked:

"Shall we become a people who place our individual welfare in the hands of government bureaucrats, limiting each other's opportunity by race, religion, sex, age and national origin? Or shall we continue to try to erase false restrictions, judging each person by the quality of his work and the reach of his mind?"

He urged "continuity in an excessive government, which is a inflation" and vetoed that would lead to.

On Labor Day, 1972, King met and women confident that the road to the kind of society that will last.

One of the differences whose support and a welfare ethic, is that "the master to want more power government" supports school children to balance.

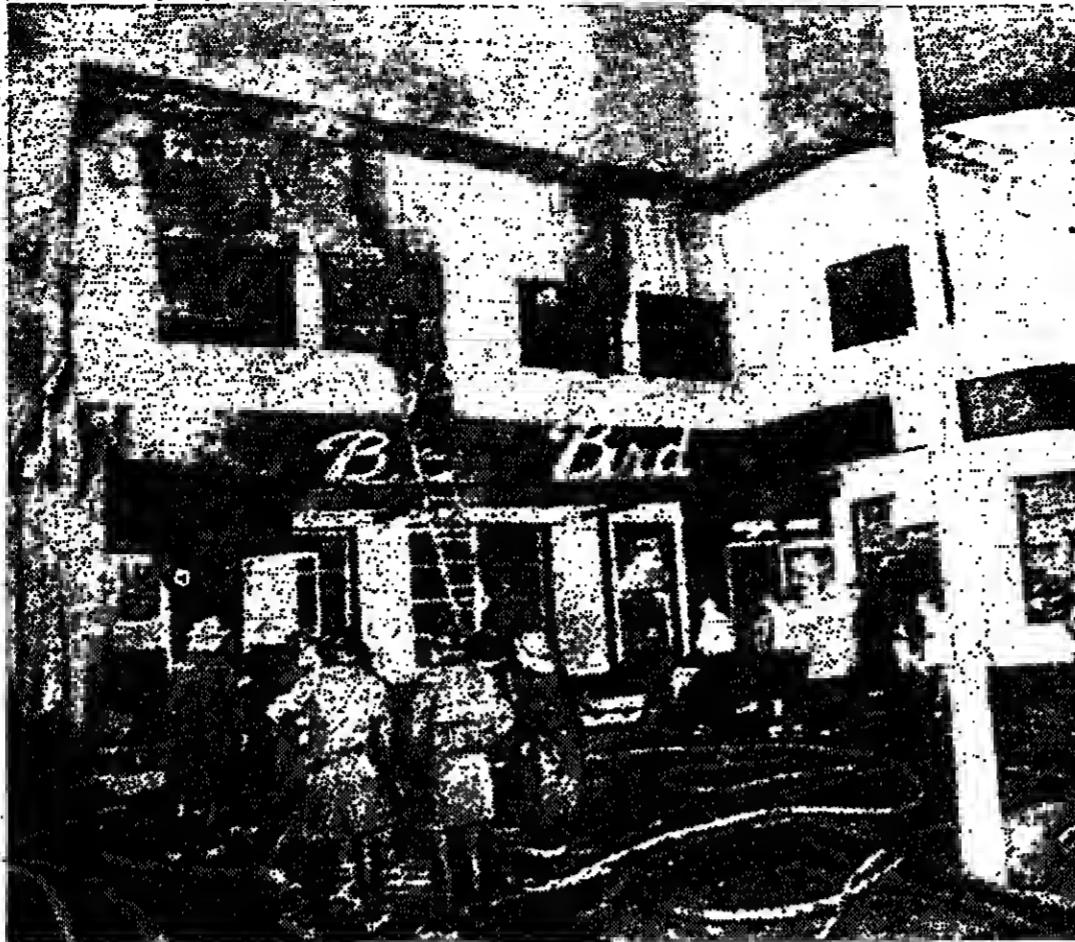
It approach "a mission said last week's Supreme Court Justice Earl Jr. demonstrated Congress has only inadequate." His decision leaves nover that only the legislation, I have do the job," he said.

On Congress "as a highest priority" a busing moratorium it adjourns next

make the most pro relations not by basic values, but trying them—not by as masses, but is," the President

well refused to do. A plan ordering Augusta, Ga., on the Congress has not opposed busing to end but rather opposed seeks to achieve

the proposal would moratorium on all busing. dent also attacked not in hiring as a tour away from the value of measuring the basis of ability."



Associated Press  
FIREBOMBING—Montreal firemen using ladders in rescue work at Blue Bird nightclub.

**Nixon Campaign Manager Also****Mitchell Must Testify in Break-in**

By Jim Mann  
and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey ruled yesterday that Presidents Nixon's former and present campaign managers, John N. Mitchell and Clark MacGregor, must submit to closed-door questioning by Democratic attorneys about the break-in and alleged bugging attempt of Democratic party headquarters.

Judge Richey had walked out of a scheduled deposition on Friday to await a ruling. He must now reappear on Tuesday morning to give testimony, which then will be sealed. "If you will not assure me that he will be there," Judge Richey told Mr. Mitchell's attorney, "I will enter an order to that effect."

The attorney promised the judge that Mr. Mitchell would attend. Mr. MacGregor is scheduled to appear later this month. At the same time, Judge Richey, after a hearing arising out of an invasion-of-privacy civil suit filed by the Democrats, granted a motion to block the Democrats from questioning the five men arrested June 17 inside the party headquarters at the Watergate office complex here.

There was still no indication yesterday when the testimony in the civil suit will be made public. Judge Richey repeated that he was seeking "balancing of the rights of the accused and the right of the public to know and of a free press."

**No Civil Trial Date**

There was no sign when a trial will be held in the civil case. Judge Richey had suggested at one point that he might hold the civil trial before the Nov. 7 presidential election, but he did not mention this or set any trial date.

One of the attorneys in the case, William O. Bitman, who represents former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr., told Judge Richey bluntly that even if he wanted to conduct the

trial before the election, it would be impossible because of the numerous motions that need to be argued and depositions that need to be taken by both sides.

Mr. Bitman also told the judge that a criminal trial cannot possibly be held before the election, and suggested that public interest might be assuaged simply by the return of criminal indictments, which authorities said are expected this month.

Judge Richey retorted that an indictment "isn't going to bring the facts to light."

"There has been more suspicion generated by this case than by any other in my lifetime," Judge Richey told Mr. Bitman. "If you don't believe it, why would the President make a statement about the Watergate case in San Clemente? Why would the attorney general [Richard Kleindienst] make a statement? Why would I get so much mail?"

Attorney Henry B. Rothblatt, who represents the five men arrested inside the Watergate, told the judge that the news coverage had "thoroughly prejudiced" the

rights of the five to impartial consideration by the grand jury and by a jury if they are tried.

The presumption of innocence required in American jurisprudence "would be an absolute fiction in this case," Mr. Rothblatt argued.

But Judge Richey noted that there had been extensive pretrial publicity in other cases, such as the recent trial of black activist Angela Davis on murder charges. Miss Davis was acquitted, Judge Richey recalled.

Mr. Bitman, the man who successfully prosecuted Robert G. (Bobby) Baker on larceny, fraud and tax evasion charges, told the judge that "there has been more publicity in this case in the last two months than in any case in my knowledge, even in history."

Mr. Bitman said repeatedly that the country seems to be in a "frenzy" about the Watergate case, and complained about the "atmosphere" that had developed.

**In Campaign White Paper****Nixon Attacked by McGovern On His Civil Liberties Policy**

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—"The rights of individuals are in constant danger" under President Nixon, his Democratic opponent, George McGovern, said yesterday.

In a harshly worded "campaign

white paper on civil liberties," Sen. McGovern claimed that the Nixon administration has "sanctioned repeated acts of official lawlessness" and sponsored "encroachments on the right of every American citizen to privacy."

He zeroed in on the June 17 bugging incident at the Democratic National Committee headquarters, in which former aides to the President and his re-election committee have been questioned, as typical of "a broad-gauged governmental attack on fundamental rights."

Sen. McGovern's assault focused largely on Nixon Supreme Court nominees and the administration of the Justice Department under Attorneys General John N. Mitchell and Richard G. Kleindienst.

He accused the President of

"trying to foist mediocrities on the American people" as members of the High Court—lawyers who were incompetent, who had demonstrated an intolerance bias or who had been insensitive to conflicts of interest."

Nonetheless, Sen. McGovern praised the Supreme Court for a decision in which three Nixon nominees participated—outlasting so-called "national security" wriststraps without a court order.

That decision, he said, "soundly repudiated" an "omnibus" Justice Department policy that government officials could decide "when to invade the privacy of citizens."

Sen. McGovern also accused the Justice Department of inadequately enforcing the Voting Rights Act of 1965—"deliberately and systematically" undermining it—and giving "only lukewarm support" to the constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights to women.

He specified several "incursions on civil liberties" which he said had developed during the past three-and-a-half years, such as:

• The administration "has refused to safeguard uses of official data banks or to order full disclosure of Army spying programs," justifying them "in the name of bureaucratic necessity" without giving "proper

weight to the values protecting individual liberty which underly the Bill of Rights."

• The President has proposed "measures which subvert civil liberties, but which do not effectively serve their intended purpose," such as preventive detention, no-knock laws and revival of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Sen. McGovern took the administration to task for its handling of the May Day anti-war demonstrations here in the spring of 1971, contending that the rights to peaceful assembly and due process of law were violated by mass arrests.

•

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**Paraguay Sends Alleged Head  
Of Big Drug Operation to U.S.**

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT)—Paraguay has extradited to the United States Augusto Joseph Ricard, whose alleged worldwide organization is believed by the Nixon administration to have supplied about one-half of the heroin recently flown to this country.

Mr. Ricard, who is to face trial in the United States on a series of narcotics charges, left Asuncion yesterday morning in the custody of American agents aboard a chartered Pan American jet.

Greeting the plane in New York were dozens of customs agents, who were positioned in and around a secondary Pan Am terminal, UPI reported.

Mr. Ricard was taken handcuffed through the terminal and into a waiting car. Federal authorities said that he was taken to the Federal House of Detention in Manhattan and would be arraigned Tuesday.

Major Step Seen

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said in a statement yesterday that Mr. Ricard's extradition, the culmination of 18 months of pleas and threats to Paraguay by the U.S. government, "is a major step forward in the administration's fight against illicit drug trafficking."

Federal officials said they estimated that the organization

reportedly run by Mr. Ricard, a 61-year-old Corsican of Argentine nationality, was responsible for one-half of the total volume of heroin, between three and six tons, smuggled into the United States over the last five years for America's estimated 500,000 addicts.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has calculated the market value of heroin allegedly distributed by Mr. Ricard's agents at \$2 billion.

In the judgment of federal officials, the so-called "Latin connection"—the flow of heroin from Europe to Latin America and then to the United States—accounts for about 70 percent of all heroin entering here.

Mr. Ricard's alleged organization is, according to federal officials, one of the principal elements of this "Latin connection."

Although Mr. Ricard was arrested in Paraguay in March 1971, his lawyers succeeded until Friday in preventing his extradition on various legal grounds.

During his lengthy stay in Asuncion jail, Mr. Ricard was said by U.S. officials to have lived in relative comfort. Other American sources said that there were reasons to believe that, even in jail, Mr. Ricard remained active in mapping the activities of his drug network.

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Page 4—Monday, September 4, 1972 \*

## Mature Pacific Partnership

There was some disappointment in the space specifics produced by the meeting of Premier Tanaka and President Nixon in Hawaii. It is evident that, if the ties between the United States and Japan are to be more closely and constructively fashioned, it will take what Mr. Tanaka termed a "constant dialogue." Nor, in the words of Japan's foreign minister, Masayoshi Ohira, "The guardian-protégé relationship" between the two countries "is at last evolving into a mature partnership."

What this means, essentially, is that Japan is selling the United States a lot more than it buys, and thus is a major factor in America's unbalanced foreign trade. It also means that Japan will seek markets in mainland China, which may affect the security arrangements existing between the United States and Japan.

These can be stubborn problems: Japan's very existence depends upon its exports. Its industry has placed it in a position to compete successfully with any nation—and it is not likely to be happy to curb exports simply to gain American good will.

It has been argued that the United States should take full account of this need of Japan, and cultivate its good will, because Japan is the greatest industrial and economic power in the Far East, and a good association between Tokyo and Washington is essential to the stability of the whole Pacific.

This is quite true—but it cuts two ways. For during the period of American occupation, and for years thereafter, Japan had very few friends in neighboring countries. It was hated by the Koreans, suspected by the Russians and feared by the Chinese. It was under American protection that Japan, with minimal expenditures for its own defense, was able to build up the industrial strength that has, among other factors, in-

cluding the passage of time, allayed the animosity of the Koreans, enabled Mr. Tanaka to arrange a visit to Peking, and permitted his government to think hopefully about the possibility of signing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Since gratitude for past favors is not a prominent characteristic in foreign affairs, one need not count on this element to figure largely in Japan's new course. But the needs of national defense have not yet surrendered to economic power, and Japan has as yet very little military clout in an area where the big battalions are by no means despised. The Soviet Union and China both have nuclear weapons; Japan has none; they have naval forces far exceeding the Japanese (no small consideration for a trading nation of islands). And, even apart from the usefulness of a military alliance with the United States, Japan has a huge market in that country.

If mere emotion governed the actions of states, Mr. Tanaka would have felt very queerly as his plane swooped in to Hickam Field, past the mouth of Pearl Harbor, to be greeted by the President of the United States. For it was over Pearl Harbor and its satellite airfields that Japan aroused the most spontaneous, and enduring, national rage that the United States ever experienced. That memory has all but vanished—although around Honolulu there are more monuments to it than anywhere else in America. But if far-sighted, and generous, statesmanship governed the postwar attitude of the United States toward Japan, one can at least expect the Japanese to duplicate the far-sightedness, and realism, of that attitude today. And there is every evidence, in the communiqué that ended the Hawaii meeting, that Mr. Tanaka will try to do just that.

## Questions About the Grain Deal

The American grain sales to the Soviet Union are obviously bringing very large profits to a few trading companies. The whole relationship between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the trading companies now needs to be spread out in the public view. Enough is already apparent to raise substantial doubts about the underpinnings of this massive but furtive and deliberately obscured operation. The department has shown itself extraordinarily protective of the trading companies' profits throughout this sale. Federal subsidies to the traders on wheat exports alone, over the past two months, now probably exceed \$100 million. The circumstances plainly invite a congressional inquiry.

But the subsidies are not the whole issue. In a highly speculative business like the international grain trade, advance information has very great value. It is necessary to note that two ranking officials of the Agriculture Department, both of them working in the field of foreign sales, resigned in June when the Russian sales were under negotiation but not yet publicly announced. Both immediately took jobs with large international grain trading companies that are now involved in these sales.

Clarence D. Palmby was, until June, assistant secretary of agriculture for international affairs and commodity programs. He was also president of the department's Commodity Credit Corp., an agency that is financing some of the sales. Mr. Palmby was directly involved in the talks with the Russians. Now he is a vice-president of the Continental Grain Corp., one of the major brokers in the Soviet deal. Clifford G. Pulvermacher was general sales manager of the department's Export Marketing Service until June. He left to become the Washington representative of the Bunge Corp., which is also involved in the sales to Russia.

\* \* \*

There are indications that, as the American Bakers Association has charged, the trading companies were buying wheat futures unusually heavily before the grain deal was announced on July 3. At the same time, the simple arithmetic of the subsidies suggests that the Department of Agriculture gave the exporters a commitment that has never been made public. The subsidies followed the price up regularly until last week when the department announced that it was getting too high. But that announcement contained one very curious feature. The department said that it would raise the subsidy from 38 cents a bushel to 47 cents, retroactively, for a period ending two days before the announcement. In other words it moved to protect the profits of traders who had been buying on a rising market. Unfortunately, there was no similar protection for domestic buyers hurt by the soaring prices, or even for those foreign buyers who may have missed the golden moment of the retroactive 47-cent subsidy.

An air of secrecy, favoritism and undisclosed conditions pervaded this entire sale. It may be assumed that one purpose of the operation is to secure the wheat states for Mr. Nixon's re-election. But there are several sharp questions that a congressional inquiry might profitably ask. The first is the extent of the Agriculture Department subsidy commitments, and the reason for them. The second is the nature of the information that Mr. Palmby and Mr. Pulvermacher carried with them when they joined the trading companies. The third question is the department's reason for failing to make this information available to all of their competitors, foreign and domestic. The fourth question is the magnitude of the true cost of this grain sale to the American public, beyond a 30 percent rise in the price of domestic wheat and a direct subsidy of perhaps \$100 million to the dealers.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

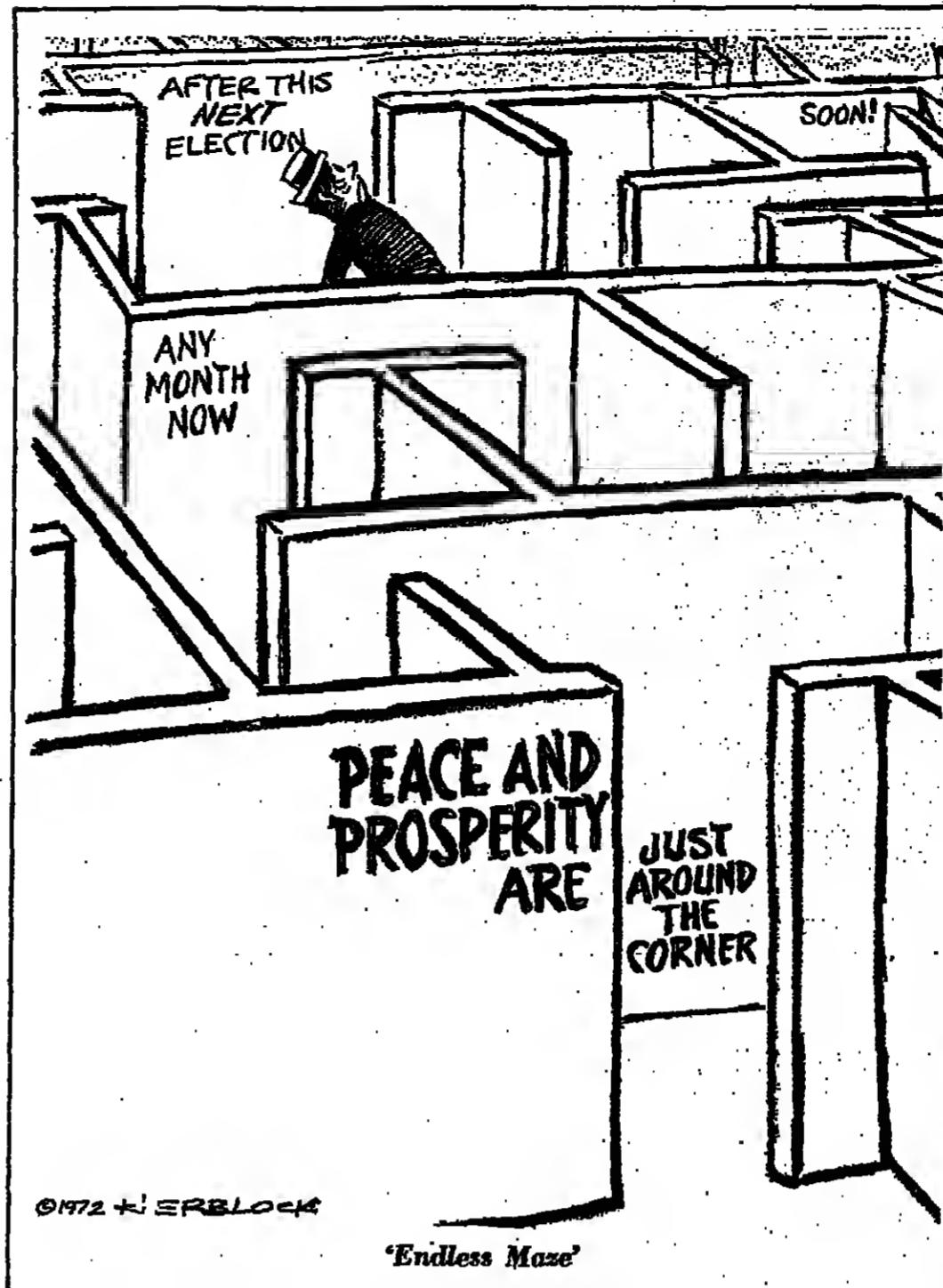
September 4, 1897

PARIS.—There is reason to believe that a shell capable of penetrating at least four inches of steel armor has recently been patented by a well-known American expert, Mr. Hudson Maxim. If so, the old battle between guns and armor is tolerably sure to be decided in favor of the former, and the monster battleship may be regarded as doomed. She will be ousted by cruisers armed with aerial torpedoes, and the prediction of Admiral Colombe will thus be fulfilled in part. But American inventors have been predicting these results for many years, and it may prove that the difficulties in using high explosive shells have not yet been overcome.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1922

NEW YORK.—What next is going to happen to baseball? It has had scandals unheard of before; some of its chief players have shown themselves more mercenary than a fond and indulgent public ever dreamed that they could be; a stern arbiter has been placed over them in the person of Kanesaw Mountain Landis, the ex-judge who was always a terror to the evil-minded and now—perhaps the most startling of all late vicissitudes—a determined crusade has been begun against profanity on the diamond. The Christian Endeavor Union is after baseballers who swear—principally those who swear awfully.



## From the Sublime...

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Daniel Ellsberg appeared in Miami Beach during the Republican convention, an unwelcome ghost. He produced for the press copies of a memorandum prepared at the end of 1968 at Henry Kissinger's request, for President-elect Nixon. The paper, done by a private group of experts under Ellsberg's chairmanship, set out the possible options for a new administration in Vietnam.

It is all history now. But Vietnam is the one example of history that not only repeats itself but seemingly hardly ever changes, so there is some sour relevance in looking back at what the experts thought four years ago.

The paper first analyzed American official opinion on the war, which it said fell into two camps. One group was made up of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the American Command and the embassy in Saigon, some CIA people and most high officials of the State Department. This group, the authors of the paper said, believed as follows:

"Hanoi is negotiating currently from a sense of weakness and failure.... Enemy losses in 1968 have irreversibly weakened those forces.... [They] can no longer carry out an effective offensive on the scale of Tet 1968.... The South Vietnamese government is strengthening rapidly, so much as to discourage enemy hopes of ultimate political victory after U.S. departure."

How familiar it all sounds now: Pessimistic optimism believed the new administration doggedly following the objectives of the old by new means. In fact, according to Ellsberg, the seventh option was regarded as so outlandish that it was never even considered; it was deleted before a revised version of the paper was presented to the National Security Council in January, 1969.

They called the reported imminent in Saigon government and its army "conceptual and doubtful." They were skeptical about talk of weakness on the Communist side, or of inability to keep fighting. They saw no chance of an American-South Vietnamese victory, even if there were such escalations as "forays into Cambodia and Laos" or "expanded bombing of North Vietnam."

The analysts said facts available in Washington could be used to support either side. But they warned: "In the past, high-level evaluations both in Saigon and Washington have commonly suffered from a strong optimistic bias. There are strong bureaucratic and psychological pressures toward this, and they can be assumed to be operating today (and next year)...."

There followed seven policy options. Six called for varying combinations of military and diplomatic action to achieve some political result—from outright victory to a communiqué settlement. The seventh option was unilateral withdrawal of all American forces.

Those critics decrying George McGovern as a neo-isolationist would do better to direct their attention to the moral isolation and sheer lack of human concern of the Americans who tacitly, if not openly, support President Nixon's continued bombing policies.

DAVID L. ROBERT,  
Saint-Martin-de-Hinx, France

Letters

### Bombing Policy

Thank you for Robert Klein's provocative, comprehensive summary of the blind, pointless destruction that American bombing has caused in Indochina (I&T, Aug. 29). Coming after such documented exposition, Kenneth Crawford's "Thoughts on Outing Over Bombing" (I&T, Aug. 30), with its opinions that North Vietnam's continuing ability to resupply its forces is "disingenuous" and that our involvement in the Vietnam war is justified on grounds similar to those of our involvement in World War II, can only be accepted as sadly ludicrous.

Moreover, he fails to comment on a question implicit in his argument: Why can't the United States at least be content to limit its "moral" commitment to the Saigon government in the same way that Russia and China have limited their commitments to their contemporaries?

L. CLOVIS HIRNING,  
Marburg, West Germany

### Judging Treason

Considering all the hullabaloo about Jane Fonda being a "traitor" to her country, it occurs to me that she is in a way just as much a "traitor" to her country as was the present chancellor of West Germany, Willi Brandt, when he was a youth (and anti-Hitler) which is attested to by many old Nazis who are fortunately now very much in the minority. History sometimes judges people differently from their contemporaries.

L. CLOVIS HIRNING,  
Marburg, West Germany

## Unhappy With McGovern

### Labor's Big Switch

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the 1968 presidential election, Richard Nixon got only 14 percent of the labor vote, but at the Labor Day opening of the 1972 presidential campaign, the pollsters were indicating that he would get over half the labor vote in November. What explains this extraordinary shift?

It is obviously not because the labor leaders are particularly happy with President Nixon or the American economy. In August there were 4,857,000 people out of work—5.5 percent of the work force. "A tragic waste," George Meany of the AFL-CIO called it.

The wage index went up 6.5 percent between August 1970 and August 1971, but since then it has been under government controls.

The labor leaders detest, and wages were up only 5.5 percent between August 1971 and August 1972.

### Bombardment

Moreover, George McGovern is bombarding the workers with the arguments that have been familiar and successful since the days of Franklin Roosevelt.

But these ancient cries and promises seem to have lost their magic with labor. Hubert Humphrey, who was supposed to be labor's darling, cried out the old themes in the Michigan primary and got clobbered by George Wallace. George McGovern is doubling Humphrey's promises, and still can't seem to make the terms of military security.

In short, the "labor vote" is still following the more conservative political stance of the workers, regardless of whether it is justified. The main political thing is that it is a fact, and what the middle-class workers regard as their vital interest cuts across other issues in this election.

For example, when you talk workers about the Nixon defense budget and the McGovern plan of cutting that budget by \$10 billion a year for the next three years, many of them seem to think of the defense budget in terms of job security that is.

Meany's opposition to McGovern is comparatively easy to explain.

It goes back to the days when McGovern was in a very close race for the Senate in South Dakota and appealed in a crisis to the AFL-CIO for \$30,000.

Meany arranged it within a few hours and shortly thereafter McGovern was back in the Senate making a speech Meany regarded as hostile to the AFL-CIO.

On Meany's side, this is a personal and philosophic difference which was probably irreconcilable even before the McGovern people cut down labor's power at the Democratic nominating convention. Meany simply doesn't trust McGovern, doesn't like his defense war or welfare policies, and actually hates the noisy and hairy demonstrators who have gone into the streets against President Nixon.

This does not, however, explain the switch of the ordinary workers, for Meany is the first to admit that he never did have the power to deliver the workers' votes. The defection of the ordinary union members to the Republicans seems to be partly economic, partly class opposition to the affluent union militancy and partly anti-Negro and anti-welfare.

"Time and again these days, talking with workers about the election, a reporter is surprised to

### Defends Its Own

Labor is still doing what it most other institutions don't: It is defending its own interests in a somewhat different way. "Labor" is no longer the word for "the people," if it once was, or a sure and dependable symbol of the Democratic party, or an irreconcilable enemy of the Republican party, or even of "business" or "management."

On Meany's side, this is a personal and philosophic difference which was probably irreconcilable even before the McGovern people cut down labor's power at the Democratic nominating convention.

McGovern is arguing labor used to believe when it was poor, but he looks out on George Meany but to many members—whom Meany is looking rather than leading—

to a good man from a rural where there are few industrial conflicts. In short, seem to be seeing McGovern as an idealistic and often a potential loser—so labor is sputtering and hoping in that it will hold the election, a reporter is surprised to

## McGovern's Strange Braintrust

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The pro-McGovern foreign policy braintrust unveiled Aug. 24 by Sen. George McGovern is studded with professors who not only disagree with McGovern's international policies and have no present intention of voting for him but are amazed to find themselves listed.

Statements by Prof. Abram Chayes of Harvard Law School, coordinating the McGovern braintrust, indicated the 100 foreign policy experts support McGovern and generally endorse his foreign policy.

"Their commitments are ample testimony to the depth of support which Sen. McGovern commands within the foreign policy community," said Chayes' prepared statement. "We appreciate that support." He then told a press conference that "obviously they wouldn't have signed up" if they disagreed with McGovern.

A spot check of the panels tells a different story. Several members were sizable they were put in the apparent position of endorsing McGovern when, in fact, they are neutral or even hostile. Several gave no authorization for public use of their names.

Continuing inability of Sen. McGovern and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills to communicate was under-

stood.

Thus, after visiting Lyndon Johnson on Aug. 22, McGovern telephoned Searcy, Ark., to tell Mills about his speech. McGovern even mentioned the Treasury offer and thought Mills understood.

### Just Joshing

But once again, communications broke down. "I thought I was just joshing me," Mills later told his friend. More important, he regarded McGovern's call for a "no opposition" when asked to serve but feels she should have been shown a copy of the press release.

Prof. Gil Carl Alroy of Hunter College told us he informed Searcy he would work with a panel if it did not entail any support for McGovern," adding to us: "I don't particularly care for either McGovern or Nixon." A friend described him as "upset."

A fourth member of the McGovern panel, Prof. Michael Curtis of Rutgers, was described by associates as not supporting either McGovern's candidacy or his Middle East policies.

A footnote: McGovern incorporated some of Mills' own suggestions in his speech. And Mills in turn generally approves McGovern's tax reform proposal.

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riers Affected

## A to Make Foreign Lines Part U.S. Airport Security

By Robert Lindsey

ORK, Sept. 3 (UPI)—We to tighten airport security. Federal Aviation Admin. plans this week to foreign airlines operate's country that they will meet the same anti-regulations as U.S. air-

line airlines now voluntary passenger screen-

ders that are as strin-

gent, in some cases, more

the agency will require

to do, according to

the FAA.

A plans to issue what

of proposed rule-

giving details of the

and asking for com-

mon interest parties. It

likely take effect some

November, government

1 said.

ources said that, under

new rule, each foreign

would be required to pre-

stalled plan on its air-

ity within 60 days of

the rule. That

ll be required to submit

detecting potential hid-

and weapons. Although

ll have some op-

erators said they would

ffer a plan at least as

one that became man-

domestic airlines early

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apply an FAA developed

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passengers, and if pas-

set the profile, to search

their hand luggage.

A estimated that about

all passengers—an

about 5,000 daily—fall

category that must be

The profile was devel-

FAA psychologists as

to isolate potential hi-

past, the question of

the authority of U.S.

agencies extends over

airlines has often been

but, FAA officials said

ected no major protest

airlines over the new

1.

creasing use of weapon

and physical searches at

orts has brought a surge

s for possession of drugs,

weapons, illegal entry,

mer of other crimes. On

age, about 2,000 persons

re arrested as a result of

crewing. A security offi-

er major domestic airline

week:

our right to search pas-

or give them the option

## Ecology Talks By U.S., Russia

By Mario Modiano

ATHEENS, Sept. 3 (UPI)—A delegation of about 20 U.S. specialists will go to Moscow around Sept. 10 to begin putting into effect the agreement on environmental "collaboration" with the Soviet Union that President Nixon signed during his visit there last May.

A meeting with their Soviet counterparts, expected to last at least a week, will delve into a dozen environmental areas ranging from pollution to earthquake prediction and "enhancement of the urban environment."

## German Air Link

BONN, Sept. 3 (UPI)—A Boeing-727 owned by the Condor Charter Co. today became the first West German commercial airline flying passengers to East Germany. A spokesman for Condor, a subsidiary of Lufthansa, said the plane carried 98 passengers to the International Trade Fair in Leipzig. Two other such flights are scheduled this month

for their country's military-backed government, while others warn of possible nuclear hazards in time of war or of adverse social influences in peacetime—ranging from higher rents to racial problems and traffic congestion to drug addiction.

About 800 dependents of the men serving on the six destroyers now at Phaleron are expected to reach Greece Tuesday aboard the Puget Sound, a 21,000-ton destroyer tender.

The furniture and personal belongings of the 400 Navy families arrived from the East Coast aboard the Navy transport Rigel.

The cargo was unloaded at Piraeus, where U.S. military aid supplies to Greece usually land.

### Listings Provided

Comdr. James Matthews, public affairs officer at the U.S. Fleet Support Office in Phaleron, said: "When the families arrive, they will find homes. We'll provide them with listings of houses for rent in the area of Athens. They will have to go out and do the bargaining. This will not be government quarter."

U.S. Army, Air Force and Em-

bassy families living in Athens are sponsoring the arriving Navy families to help them settle, he added. Out of the 800 dependents settling here under the first phase of home-porting, about 300 are school-aged children. The commander said that school arrangements already had been made for them in existing American-community schools here.

"There is an important misconception about home-porting that I want to clear up," Comdr. Matthews said. "We are not building anything here. There is no naval base and there will not be a naval base."

Under the agreement, within the next 18 months a U.S. carrier task force with 6,700 men and 3,100 dependents will be using the area of Athens, rather than Norfolk, Va., or Newport, R.I., as a home port. The Sixth Fleet has two other smaller home ports in the Mediterranean.

The purpose of the home port plan, according to the U.S. Navy, is to economize by cutting down long periods of separation for Navy families raising morale and thereby increasing the re-enlistment rate for key Naval personnel.

Critics of the plan here see it as additional American support

for their country's military-backed

government, while others warn of

possible nuclear hazards in time of war or of adverse social influences in peacetime—ranging from higher rents to racial problems and traffic congestion to drug addiction.

## British Boxer Helped Rescue Italian Police

SASSARI, Sardinia, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Former British heavyweight champion Henry Cooper dragged injured policeman from a helicopter, which crashed in northern Sardinia.

Reuters on Wednesday wrongfully identified the boxer-rescuer as a rightist weekly and the Milan headquarters of the neo-Fascist political party early yesterday morning. The blasts injured four residents of nearby buildings.

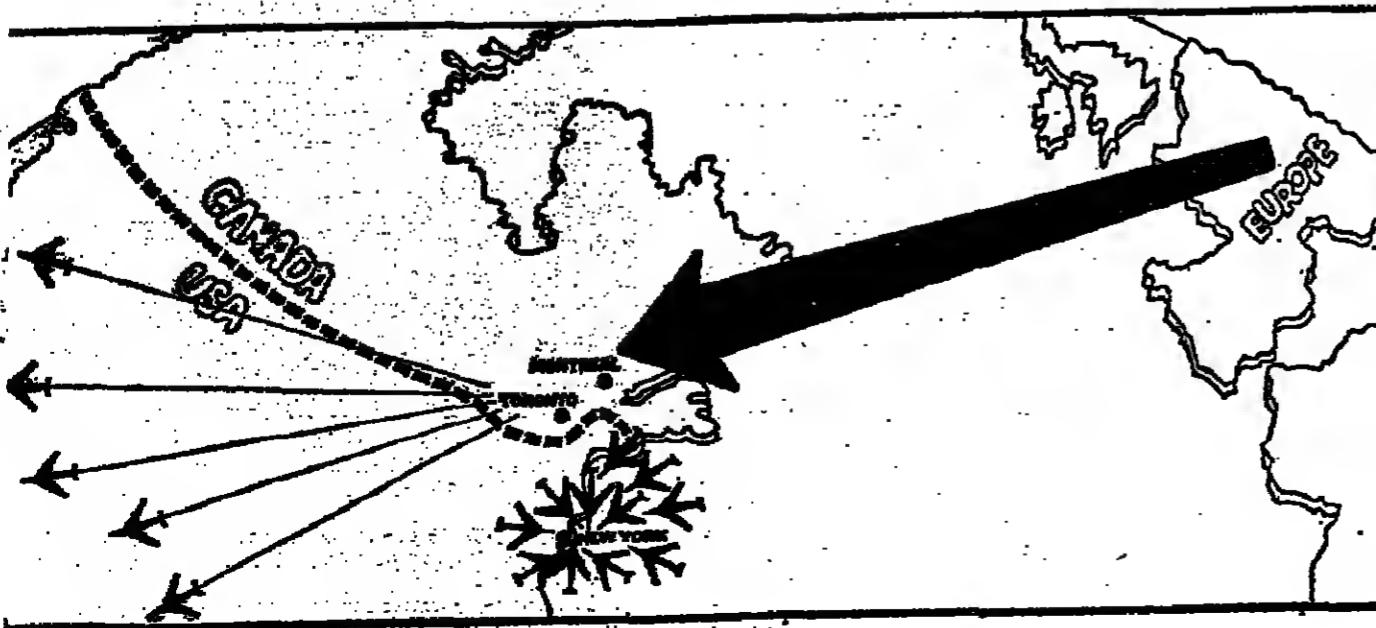
Damage was estimated at nearly \$20,000.

One bomb exploded in the printing plant of Candide, a weekly founded by the late humorist Giovanni Guareschi, author of the Don Camillo stories about a priest and a Communist mayor. The magazine has moved gradually to the extreme right. A second bomb started a fire at the neo-Fascist office.



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## Medvedev Links Them to Fee for Jews

**Russia's Unredeemed Bonds—a Plea**

By Dan Morgan  
MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The purchase of millions of dollars' worth of unredeemed state bonds has been raised here in response to a requirement that Jews and other highly educated persons pay back the cost of their education before they can emigrate.

In a letter to the Soviet minister of finance, which has been circulated in dissident circles, a distinguished scientist has suggested a "compromise" in which the state would reciprocate the tariff on education by making good on its own debt to the population.

The letter was signed by Zhores Medvedev, a geneticist who was once committed to a institution against his will and protests resulted in his release.

State loans covered the

period from 1928 to 1937. The purchase of the bonds was mandatory and, according to some sources, amounted to certain cases to as much as six weeks' salary a year. Unofficial estimates are that as much as \$6,000 million rubles (worth about \$72 billion at current exchange rates) were collected in all.

### 20-Year Fees

According to diplomats, 25.4-billion rubles' worth of bonds, most if not all with a 20-year maturity, are now in the hands of the population. They said that former party leader Nikita Khrushchev stopped the mandatory withholding program in 1958, but announced at the same time a 20-year freeze on repayments.

According to Soviet citizens, the freeze was one of the most unpopular steps ever taken by Medvedev.

## Egyptian Paper Reports EEC Studies Mideast Peace Role

Cairo, Sept. 3 (UPI)—European Common Market countries are currently studying the possibility of a more active role in bringing about a settlement of the Middle East conflict, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

"Common Market countries are holding contacts with the parties directly involved in the conflict in an attempt to formulate a West European role toward a settlement through the United Nations' Middle East resolutions," the newspaper said.

Quoting "reliable diplomatic sources" Al-Ahram said that the current phase of European contacts will be completed before the Sept. 11 opening of the Common Market foreign ministers meeting in Rome.

"The meeting will discuss Middle East developments following the U.S.-imposed stalemate to peace settlement efforts," Al-Ahram said.

### Plan Formulated

Quoting the same sources, Al-Ahram said that the Common Market countries had formulated a general plan for a settlement at a meeting in Paris on May 15 and prepared what was called the "Paris document."

The document, which was kept secret to avoid hampering UN efforts toward a Middle East settlement, advocates a withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands with the exception of "minor readjustments to the borders."

The document also called for international guarantees to safeguard security in the region, establishing demilitarized zones

and settlement of the Palestinian question, Al-Ahram said.

### French Silent

The French government today declined to comment on the Al-Ahram report.

Meanwhile, Egypt today stepped up its press campaign against the Soviet Union, calling Moscow-inspired criticism of Cairo a "pack of lies" and "childish maneuvering."

Mousa Sabri, editor of Cairo's Al-Ahram newspaper, wrote what he said was a rebuttal of charges against Egypt that have appeared in Russian and East European newspapers recently.

These newspapers said that Russia had supplied Egypt with all the weapons it needed. Cairo did not want to go to war against Israel and, instead, wanted Russian troops to fight its battles, the article charged.

### Instructions Seen

Mr. Sabry said that the government had received information that these editorial attacks were carried out "on instructions issued by the Soviet government to its diplomatic representatives in world capitals."

The dispute between us and the Soviet Union—in the light of the American-Soviet agreement—is confined to the fact that Russia is carrying out a decision imposing a partial embargo on certain types of offensive arms to us," Mr. Sabry wrote.

"This is an embargo which we did not expect. This is not an embargo which should come from a friend."

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Associated Press  
PROTEST IN CHILE—Anti-Marxist youths block off a street in Santiago Friday.

## Threat of General Strike

## Allende Moves to Head Off Rightists

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Chile's Marxist government yesterday warned that any attempt at a rightist coup would be met by a nationwide strike and occupation of plants and buildings by workers.

The warning came as calm returned to Santiago and the southern city of Concepcion after a week of street violence. Government supporters prepared for a work stoppage and a big march tomorrow to celebrate the second anniversary of President Salvador Allende's election victory.

A statement issued by the ruling Popular Unity coalition denounced what it called a plot by "fascist" elements. If there was any overt move against the legitimate government, the statement said, a general strike would be called immediately.

The statement also urged the setting up of "block self-defense teams" and workers' committees to fight "sedition and fascism."

Friday night, police in Santiago announced that 154 people had been arrested during 12 hours of street clashes between rightist and leftist students and between students and police. The heart of the city lay under a heavy

haze of tear gas and transport and business were paralyzed.

The incidents came as opposition students protested against what they called the arbitrary policies of the Education Ministry.

Spokesmen for government and opposition alike deplored the activities of "paramilitary gangs."

Interior Minister Under Secretary Daniel Vergara said late Friday night that the situation was under control. He accused opposition-controlled radio stations of putting out "alarmist" stories about the situation.

The city of Concepcion, 220 miles south of here, and the

provinces of Bio Bio, further south, are under army control following a series of riots and strikes.

Interior Minister Jaime Suarez Friday night ran a gauntlet of catcalls and stones when he attended the funeral of a police corporal shot dead in Concepcion on Wednesday when police moved in to break up street fighting between pro and anti-Allende groups.

A major of the paramilitary carabineros, to whom the dead corporal belonged, was quoted in a local newspaper as saying that militants of Mr. Allende's Socialist party had been the first to open fire.

The city of Concepcion, 220 miles south of here, and the

2 Basque Guerrilla Suspects Slain in Shootout in Spain

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The violent guerrilla war between ETA, the militant Basque underground which is fighting for independence from Spanish rule, and Generalissimo Francisco Franco's police forces, continues unabated in northern Spain.

The baseness of the long struggle was stressed once again yesterday when police killed two suspected ETA guerrillas in a raid in Lequio, 31 miles from Bilbao. The dead were identified as Juan Elorriaga, 28, a gunsmith, and Jesus Hernandez, 23, a student. Police said the two men were in a house suspected of being an ETA hideout, and came out firing when police sought entry. Police reported an arm's cache in the house.

The incident followed a police crackdown which began earlier last week after a police officer was killed in a gunfight with four suspected ETA separatist guerrillas in Vitoria, the largest of Spain's three Basque provinces. A civil guard was killed, and the policeman was wounded, as was one guard, who managed to escape.

Top government officials, including the minister of the interior and the head of the secret police, attended the policeman's funeral. Their presence was an affirmation of the government's drive to stamp out ETA, an acronym for Euzkadi et Arakabera, which means "Freedom for the Basque Nation."

After the shooting more than 40 Basques known to have ETA connections were detained for questioning. Armed civil guards patrolled Basque highways, which

were heavy with tourist traffic at this time of the year. The Spanish border with France was reinforced.

The killing of the policeman, while dramatic, was reportedly unplanned, the result of the accidental arrest of the four-man ETA team.

In recent months ETA has made it a practice to avoid any confrontation with police. Its guerrillas have concentrated on bombing monuments revered by Franco sympathizers, robbing banks and setting off explosives in Establishment yacht clubs and golf courses.

Even the golf course used by Gen. Franco, when he vacationed in northwest Spain, was on ETA's list of bomb targets, according to informed sources.

ETA had planned to blow up the third hole of La Zapatera Golf Club last month, but the plot was uncovered several hours before the 78-year-old Caudillo was due to play a round with his 34-year-old, hand-picked successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, sources said. There has been no official announcement of the frustrated plot, but Western diplomats said they had had confirmation from reliable Spanish military informants.

ETA won worldwide prominence in December 1970 when 16 self-admitted Basque guerrillas were tried by the Burgos military tribunal for killing a police officer for "banditry and terrorism." Six of the defendants were sentenced to death. Gen. Franco later commuted the penalty to 30-year prison terms.

Explaining this last night to a reporter here, he said: "My one complaint is that I still think there were outside influences which had physical effects on me, but I have no proof."

"I still feel there was something in the hall which affected me. In several of the games I felt uncomfortable and physically unwell. As I had taken great care to be physically well and fit, and I guarded my health well, I am really convinced that there was some curious thing in it."

At Spasky's request the Icelandic Chess Federation made tests during the match to establish whether any chemical material or electronic apparatus was being used in Fischer's favor, but it found nothing.

"The Days of Italian Cinema" opened with Marco Bellocchio's "In the Name of the Father," a sort of Italian "I," set in boys' preparatory school under clerical rule where a revolt is pending. The program also included Ettore Scola's "Trevi-Torino," an agit-prop TV effort; Marco Ferreri's "Lisa"; Pablo Carpé's "Body of Love"; and the Algerian "Desember," of Mohammed Lakhdar Hamina, which was rejected for "Venice '72."

## Receives Special Tribute

## Venice Film Festival Closes, With Chaplin in Feature Role

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

VENICE, Sept. 3 (UPI)—"Are festivals still useful?" inquires a questionnaire of the guest at "Venice '72." The answer is yes, they still are, but that their problems are increasing. During the last 15 days, more than 100 films have been projected in the Lido Cinema Palace and the entries on this overstuffed program seem to be chosen by the tic-tac-toe method.

A notable number of the films selected were "sleepers" in the derogatory sense. Nagisa Oshima's "Little Sister of the Summer" (Japan) disappointed those expecting another "Ceremony," with its static scenes and home-movie photography. Marguerite Duras's enigmatic "Nathalie Granger," with Jeanne Moreau as a mother anxious over her little daughter, moved at a deliberately slow pace. Michael Sen's "Calcutta '71," a sociological study of poverty in India, seemed uncertain where to stop and Rainer Werner Fassbinder's attempt at naturalistic tragedy, "The Vendor of Four Seasons," seemed unable to begin. "Made" of John MacKenzie (Great Britain), was a long-drawn-out TV soap opera about a pop singer and one of his unfortunate conquests. The Hungarian "Schindler," of Zoltan Huszarik, was a Don Juan play of the 1870s.

Roland Graff's "Mein Lieber Robinson" was an Andy Hardy family picture from East Germany. Volker Schondorf's "Straw Fire," from West Germany, argued the cause of women's lib awkwardly, taking an ineffectual representative as its heroine.

Conrad Rooks's "Siddhartha," an adaptation of Hermann Hesse's novel of Indian philosophy, is beautifully photographed but somewhat wanting in theatrical vigor. Larry Peerce's "A Separatist's Peace" from the John Knowles' novel of fatal hero-worship in a fashionable boarding school for boys, set its scene skillfully and is distinguished by the acting of two student players, John Heyl and Parker Stevenson.

**Auditions Images**  
Carmelo Bene's hysterical, psychodelic version of Wilde's "Salomé," a riot of audacious images depicting an orgy at Herod's palace but neglecting to relate the drama, caused something of a scandal at its gala presentations, with the audience noisily divided.

Lawrence Merrick's shattering "Manson" in which members of the death-dealing "family" are interviewed and cold-bloodedly boast of the murders and tortures of their victims, held spectators enthralled. Its three showings were packed to overflowing and it may well emerge as one of the most profitable films to have been seen here. Morton's curiosity will probably serve as a strong draw, but his cinematographic qualities are of a high order. The festival also saw another sensational film in Paul Morrissey's "Ecstacy," the first of the Andy Warhol productions promised screening in Italy.

The official festival, under the direction of Gian Luigi Rondi, was opposed by a leftist festival across the Lagoon in Venice. There, in two side-street clubs, the protesting Italian filmmakers showed several films and held conferences. Jean-Luc Godard withdrew his "Tout Vélez Bien," scheduled for "Venice '72," to place it instead in "The Days of Italian Cinema" of the opposition. It was rumored that a print was smuggled across the border from France. This would have constituted a violation of customs rules, because a tax is imposed on all imported films. In any case, it was not shown in either festival.

"The Days of Italian Cinema" opened with Marco Bellocchio's "In the Name of the Father," a sort of Italian "I," set in boys' preparatory school under clerical rule where a revolt is pending. The program also included Ettore Scola's "Trevi-Torino," an agit-prop TV effort; Marco Ferreri's "Lisa"; Pablo Carpé's "Body of Love"; and the Algerian "Desember," of Mohammed Lakhdar Hamina, which was rejected for "Venice '72."



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*What Makes Bobby Run?*

## Chess World'sious Champion

By Michael Kieran

TON (UPI)—Bobby yet to be released by the Bank of England, plus 20 percent of the film and TV rights and gate receipts.

As for the \$1.75-million breach-of-contract suit filed against Fischer in New York by Chester Fox, Fischer's attorney Paul Marshall said: "We aren't worried about that at all. It isn't worth the powder to blow it up." Fox, a film producer, held TV and film rights to the match but after continual strife over camera noise and lights, the filming was discontinued about a third of the way through the match.

Fischer himself who big money to press, just as it was scuttled that led the International Chess Federation scrap the spongy system for a clean year elimination.

and was the Mozart then Robert James St. Beethoven, brought the game out into the world of seven, film rights, magazines and media-whipped.

He has also started that has Americans everywhere: in the parks, in offices and coffee-mushrooming chess book business.

ano's in Washington: Fischer's three books ate of 50 a day, faster can be ordered, and books, even "some had on our shelves" are being snapped up that Brentano's is a quickly labeled chess, to others. The store has sets since the Iceland started, and now sell for \$50 to

hamp's Future

opens next to Bobby regulation ranges from in Yugoslavia to a by a Texas miller a return match in So far, Bobby isn't

you're working on a up match you can't of other stuff on your Fischer's manager, in, in Rerjovik. It's likely he'll head

team at Skopje, he doesn't need it's too soon after the really. I have no he'll do. I don't think commitments of any

ties. Cramer added, to "running into seven figures," the talk-shows, book contracts and

spokesman estimated

so far at \$2 million personal appearances over the next

From the match he

half of which was a British fan and has

### Texan's Project

Kaufman mentioned reports that a wealthy Texan was trying to set up a Fischer-Spassky match in this country. Contacted in Dallas on a guess, Ira G. Corn Jr.—the millionaire sportsman who bankrolled the famed Dallas Aces bridge team—first refused comment. Later, he said he had given the project "some thought" but had made no move as yet.

"I'm leaving my options open," he said. "I know a lot of other people are interested in the idea."

It is known that Fischer wants the next match to be played in the United States.

The new champion's interest

in money appears to be remarkably platonic. He lives alone in hotel rooms on a monk-like regime, broken occasionally for

something like a celebrity tennis match or David Frost's airborne birthday party.

One of a handful of Americans who live by chess, he earned about \$30,000 in 1970, including

exhibitions where he played up to 20 games simultaneously with amateurs for \$400.

Today, commented Frances Goldfarb, director of the Manhattan Chess Club, where Fischer first competed, "he can ask any price he wants. He could probably get \$1,500 per appearance." Garden variety grand masters get about \$200.

Even without that, he is a rich man. Yet, a friend reported in print recently that Fischer's original draft of his prematch apology to Boris Spassky for his complaints and disruptions contained an offer to give up all claims to money and play for the love of the game. Fischer's lawyer later persuaded him to rewrite the note.

One explanation for this ambivalence is that all of Fischer's demands and threats are part of a strategy to upset his opponent



Bobby Fischer, world chess champion.

and also a campaign to make chess a major world sport. His single-minded zeal and purity of purpose have been compared with those of Ralph Nader, who, incidentally, is a Fischer fan.

"Bobby is completely honest, honest to a fault, and I guess naive," said Lina Grumette, a longtime friend. "Some people interpret his honesty as conceit. It's just that he doesn't understand such things as tact or diplomacy. He always says exactly what he feels. What confuses everyone is that, while Bobby is a genius and the greatest chess player ever, he is such a simple person. He's very straightforward and has such high principles. Bobby wouldn't think of doing anything that was the least bit cynical."

Typically, according to Miss Goldfarb, he has rejected out of hand the endorsement offers by breweries, sweatshirt makers and others, "but if it was a product he loved, I'm sure he'd do it."

And though he has never been much for exhibition play, he might accept if convinced it would do something for the dignity of chess.

Fischer himself has said that what he seeks is "the world championship: recognition, marriage maybe... I wan't the money and the prestige... to show them I'm the best... I want to knock off all the top players... I feel a sense of mission to win the championship."

Grand master Isaac Kashdan says Fischer "will want to continue learning the mysteries of the game. For one thing, he'll be working with computers in chess."

As for the development of his game, it could be that his greatest days are still to come. Like the Russian Alekhine, Bobby plays only king-side openings, leading to stamping "open" games.

But as Alekhine's genius reached maturity he switched to chess alone.

Even without that, he is a rich man. Yet, a friend reported in print recently that Fischer's original draft of his prematch apology to Boris Spassky for his complaints and disruptions contained an offer to give up all claims to money and play for the love of the game. Fischer's lawyer later persuaded him to rewrite the note.

One explanation for this ambivalence is that all of Fischer's demands and threats are part of a strategy to upset his opponent

### Reform or Continued Instability

## utch Face Vote With Doubts About System

Flora Lewis

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

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## Eurobonds

Set to Exceed '71 Total  
aid Cries of Starvation

By Carl Gewirtz

**S. CHITI**—Amid price from bank-specified flow of ed. bond issues nationalized and it's that the dollar is starved of fresh financial bond by threatening its year.

to Kredietbank, there were 14 of the Eurobonds worth in it \$508 million. The dollar straight convertibles, all loans of which to the Danish other, in a coning, three Luxembourgers and one al.

vo-thirds of the completed, there million worth of 8 percent ahead three-month period at the half-year a level of activity ahead of a year. anhle still to go. worth of bonds is a year is a mere and the Kredietbank \$3.35 billion for a record year. various phenomena diminishing role. In July, ted bonds ac- percent of the issues and last down to 21 per- rast, in the 1971 bish straddled the dollar crisis, 47.6 issues were in the still crisis quarter they 25 percent.

The Japanese are aliphoning borrowers from the public market by their offer of long-term dollars through private placements. The yields on most of the Japanese loans are a bit over 8 percent, but competitive with those here when adding in the savings on selling commissions and listing costs for public issues. As there is no telling how long the Japanese will be actively pushing

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	122.0	120.4	108.1
Aug 26	122.0	120.4	108.1
Aug 19	120.4	118.9	108.1
Total Loans	2,450,000	2,461,000	1,524,000
Auto production	172,850	161,240	174,918
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	9,578,000	9,564,000	9,612,000
Freight air loadings	526,135	517,522	514,252
Elect. Pow. kw-hr	37,540,000	36,733,000	33,001,000
Business failures	167	163	187

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,682,000	81,667,000	79,014,000
Unemployed	4,852,000	4,728,000	4,916,000
Industrial production	113.6	113.3	106.8
Personal income	\$824,200,000	\$822,900,000	\$862,400,000
Money supply	\$238,600,000	\$228,500,000	\$227,400,000
Consumer's Price Index	125.3	124.7	121.82
Construction Contracts	185	154	151
July	186	154	151
Prior Month	187	154	151
1971	187	154	151
Exports	3,913,000	3,760,000	3,762,000
Imports	4,465,000	4,435,000	3,933,200

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment data are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

dollars out of Japan, borrowers are eager to tap the market while it exists. The banks finance the loans in part by borrowing Eurodollars and in part by borrowing dollars from their governments at about 5.58 percent. For the banks, which have only recently joined the ranks of worldwide competition, the private placements represent an ideal way to establish relations with a new clientele. These have included IBM, Chrysler, Imperial Chemical Industries, Guardian Royal Insurance, Indonesia, Canada, Mexico, Finland and Denmark.

As in past weeks, it is still rumored that there are numerous dollar issues—reported heavily with U.K. borrowers—in the pipe-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

V1—Weekly Over the the giving the high, the the same period in the the previous week's last stations supplied by the on Security. The stations but are dealer prices at which could have been and include retail market, mination, / NASD.

Paid in the preceding 12

V2—High Low Last Chg

Net High Low Last Chg





BY CHARLES M. SCHULZ © 1972 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The New York teams that finished first and second in the master mixed team championship of the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals savor in the play of the diagrammed deal from the first final session.

When the winners held the North-South cards, North chose to pass a borderline opening bid. When his partner opened one diamond, he made a practical play to two no-trump, concealing his two major suits. This worked out advantageously for him when North raised to game and West led a spade, giving away a trick.

It is easy to see that nine tricks were available with the help of the club finesse, but South contrived to make 10. He ducked a heart at the second trick, and East overtook his partner's nine with the ten to continue spades. South won in dummy with the ace and made the unusual play of the ace and another heart.

NORTH:  
♦ A 8 3  
♦ A 3 2  
♦ K 8 4 3  
♦ A 9 4

WEST:  
♦ Q 10 7 4  
♦ J 9  
♦ Q 9 7 5  
♦ 8 2

EAST:  
♦ 9 5  
♦ K 10 5  
♦ 6 2  
♦ Q 10 7 6 5

SOUTH:  
♦ K 10 2  
♦ 8 7 6 4  
♦ A 10  
♦ K 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

Pass Pass 1 0 Pass

2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass

2 N.T. Pass

West led the spade four.

West took two heart tricks, but that was the end of the defense. When the declarer made three club tricks, West was unable to keep his guards in spades and diamonds.

When the runners-up held the North-South cards, North succeeded in making the game after the opening lead of the heart king. He ducked, and ducked again when a low heart was led to the jack.

West shifted to the diamond queen, which was taken by the ace, and the diamond ten followed, covered by the jack and king. A spade to the jack was the next play, and as East had played the nine to signal a doubleton, West was unable to return spades when he wooed with the queen.

West shifted to clubs, and when the declarer had cashed three club tricks and the heart ace, West was caught in a different form of diamond-spade squeeze. He gave up the diamond seven to keep the spade guard, and the declarer conceded a diamond to the nine, setting up his eight as the ninth trick.

For Phyllis and Fred Feldkamp (husband and wife), at any rate, France seems to have meant a delightfully frothy hippy-hop from a gorgous racetrack to a fabulous pastry shop to a state dinner at the Elysée during the reign of De Gaulle, then off to a Bordeaux vineyard and on to the Jockey Club for a nightcap.

No *plastiques* skulk in the darker recesses of these 13 essays. No paving stone is torn up.

No *je* raves a single revolutionary female student. No Arab child is burned to death in a filthy slum that has no access to a fire department because the authorities refuse to acknowledge the existence of the *bidonvilles* or the theory that benign neglect will make them wither away.

No, indeed, France, however ferocious and elitist its educational system, however cynical its politics and scarce its indoor plumbing, is the place to go bathe your senses.

The Feldkamps see it that way, and those of us who would rather eat lunch in Lyons than go to the moon or discover a new element can hardly dismiss this pair of sedulous, journalistic bons viseurs as a couple of high-livers who have turned hedonism into a tax deduction by writing about it.

Actually, the Feldkamps, in effect, dismiss themselves with a misleadingly syllabic title. They do not seem to realize that they have not written a guide to the good life for like-minded consumers. In fact, they have assembled a gallery of sharp vignettes of producers, of highly skilled French artisans and craftsmen who practice their professions with high seriousness.

*Sérieux* is both noun and adjective in French. It is one of those key words, like *misericordia* in Latin, that is untranslatable because it signifies cultural values that do not travel. Suffice it to say that the Frenchman who is "serious" may smile all day long, but he does what he does in life as if God were watching. An abstract standard of performance.

Raymond Sokolov is food editor of The New York Times.

© The New York Times

## BOOKS

## THE GOOD LIFE... OR WHAT'S LEFT OF IT

Being a Recounting of the Pleasures of the Senses That Contribute to the Enjoyment of Life in France

By Fred and Phyllis Feldkamp, Illustrated, 231 pp.

Harper's Magazine Press, \$8.95.

Reviewed by Raymond A. Sokolov

A person who has lived for 12 years in France may still, after that length of time, not realize that there is anything more seriously wrong with his adopted country than an inadequate telephone system and an unusually unresponsive government bureaucracy. Indeed, this hypothetical expatriate, who cleverly returned to the States just as the dollar sank to the level of the boliviano in French estimation, may quite honestly and cheerfully believe that the good life, happily, continues in a . . . undiminished state.

The Feldkamps have instinctively focused on this essential and defining aspect of the French character. And without apparently being aware of it, they have written a serious if nonacademic anthropological work. We meet in their pages, as almost nowhere else, the serious French personality. We are introduced to Daniel Courtois, the last man to make Camembert cheese in the old, painstaking and, needless to say, serious way. (The details of his premodern cheesemaking process are lavished on us with a documentary generosity that is itself *sérieux*.) We visit a vintner in Bordeaux and learn why biologically identical vines will yield up Haut-Brion to the French and table wine to Californians.

The serious workman builds fabulous decks for French kings, creates the world's best training facility for horses at Chantilly and devises the most intricate and demanding betting system on earth. General de Gaulle shows us how to give a state dinner. We follow the careers of a chef (Carmen), a hairdresser (Alfred), and a dressmaker (Paul Poiret), each of whom took an humdrum trade and ran with it.

The Feldkamps relate all this information with great charm. Sometimes, however, they slip into naive judgments. What does it mean to say that a certain desk is the greatest piece of furniture ever made?

And they too often use a French word where an English one would do (*lait* for milk). They are also dazzled by the French language so completely that a native speaker impresses them because he can rattle off the words for starling, blackbird and thrush in his own tongue. Their infatuation with French even makes them forget that idiomatic English for *truis* is not female pig but cow. This mania about vocabulary is an expatriate's tic, a paroxysmal submission to the French chauvinist assumption that the serious way to name things is in French. On Judgment Day, all antesters will be called *taranso*s and we will all eat *mousse au chocolat* instead of chocolate pudding. So be it.

*Sérieux* is both noun and adjective in French. It is one of those key words, like *misericordia* in Latin, that is untranslatable because it signifies cultural values that do not travel. Suffice it to say that the Frenchman who is "serious" may smile all day long, but he does what he does in life as if God were watching. An abstract standard of performance.

Raymond Sokolov is food editor of The New York Times.

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## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS											
1	German spa	45	Antler	54	transit job	71	English river	81	Umpire's call	91	Indians
2	Runways	46	Pleasure	55	expression	82	Mexican plant	92	Storm, in Paris	93	Fates et al.
3	Pack	47	Incompletes	56	Appreciative	83	Checked	94	Checked	95	Checked
10	Cager Willis	57	Reenacted	58	Rich earth	96	Returns, as a	97	Pigeon	98	Indians
15	Esquimo boat	59	Disbeliever	60	Hindu deity	99	Cloved	100	Fabric	101	Fabric
16	Exhort	61	Resident of a	62	Resident of a	102	Checks exam	103	Optical	104	Optical
17	Spread	63	doll house	64	Hindu deity	105	paper	106	component	107	component
18	Judgment	65	Slide over	66	Disbeliever	108	Satisfy	109	Windermere or	110	Windermere or
19	White, for one	67	Cloved	68	Forearm bone	111	Time span	112	Godiva	113	Godiva
20	Showed off in	69	Checked	70	Sibyl	114	British	115	Early British	116	Early British
21	a way	71	Forearm bone	72	Degenerated	117	dispensers	118	cavalry: Abbr.	119	cavalry: Abbr.
22	Burst	73	Hindu deity	74	Modest title	120	transients	121	transients	122	transients
24	Porter's relative	75	Resident of a	76	Modest title	123	transients	124	transients	125	transients
25	Kit	77	doll house	78	Modest title	126	transients	127	transients	128	transients
26	Made a memo	79	Slide over	80	Modest title	129	transients	130	transients	131	transients
29	Too big for	81	Cloved	82	Modest title	132	transients	133	transients	134	transients
33	one's	83	Forearm bone	84	Modest title	135	transients	136	transients	137	transients
34	Part of a Dork	85	Hindu deity	86	Modest title	138	transients	139	transients	140	transients
35	column	87	Resident of a	88	Modest title	141	transients	142	transients	143	transients
36	Nonprofessional	89	doll house	90	Modest title	144	transients	145	transients	146	transients
37	Kansas city	91	Slide over	92	Modest title	147	transients	148	transients	149	transients
38	Honors	93	Cloved	94	Modest title	150	transients	151	transients	152	transients
39	Skip	95	Forearm bone	96	Modest title	153	transients	154	transients	155	transients
40	Eager	97	Hindu deity	98	Modest title	156	transients	157	transients	158	transients
41	On — toes	99	Resident of a	100	Modest title	159	transients	160	transients	161	transients
42	Shore fabric	101	doll house	102	Modest title	162	transients	163	transients	164	transients
44	Harassed	103	Slide over	104	Modest title	165	transients	166	transients	167	transients
45	Did a school	105	Cloved	106	Modest title	168	transients	169	transients	170	transients

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## Observer

## Heroes of Labor

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — Labor has had many heroes and innovators besides George Meany and President Nixon and, while no one would wish to deprive those two of their due in glory this Labor Day weekend, it is only fair that we recall a few of the others.

One of the most revered is Kropos, an ancient Cretan Minotaur-herder who invented featherbedding after helping herd the Minotaur into the Labyrinth at Knossos.

Krommos and his colleague, Knommos, were sitting on a rocky hillside outside Knossos one afternoon watching the Minotaur chew on an offering of Athenian youth when Krommos asked the now historic question: "What are you going to do for a living when they finish the Labyrinth?"

"With that question," Kropos wrote in his autobiography, "the scales fell from my eyes." Once the Minotaur was safely sealed into the Labyrinth, Minotaur-herders would no longer be needed to protect it from wolves on the mountainside or restrain it from descending into Knossos and chewing on the local Cretan youth.

Kropos, who had never mastered any trade except Minotaur-herding, left Krommos in charge of the monster and went down to the Labyrinth. Meeting with Krobos, one of the skilled Labyrinth-dovetailers, he pointed out that they would both be permanent out of work once the Labyrinth was finished.

Krobos immediately saw the point, for he had no job training

**Prince William Buried**  
WINDSOR, England, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth and government leaders yesterday attended the funeral of Prince William of Gloucester, the queen's cousin who was killed in the crash of a light plane last Monday. He was buried in the Royal cemetery here. The Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne flew in from the Olympic Games at Munich to attend the service.

for anything except dovetailing Labyrinth corners. Neither had any of the other Labyrinth dovetailers.

Next day, at a meeting with King Minos, Kropos threatened a strike by Minotaur-herders and Labyrinth-builders unless jobs were provided for them in perpetuity. King Minos said he did not know where Perpetuity was and, in any case, did not intend to build any Labyrinths there for any more Minotaurs. He was "fed up" with the present Minotaur, he said, and if Queen Pasiphae presented him with a new one she was going to hear from his lawyers.

The King quickly changed his tune when Kropos signaled Knommos to walk off the job and let the Minotaur come to town for dinner. In the resulting contract, the King agreed to keep everybody on the payroll, with cost-of-living escalators, until the fall of Rome.

How many of us remember Dooda, the Carthaginian pyre-builder, who originated the concept of overtime pay? It was a Friday evening, just at quitting time, when Queen Dido galloped up to Dooda's pyre shop and asked him to build her a pyre on the highest coastal point overlooking the Mediterranean.

Dooda said he would start Monday morning. The Queen said Monday would be too late. Her lover, Aeneas, had already put to sea to found Rome, she explained, and if she couldn't immortalize herself on a pyre before midnight he would be halfway to Naples and never see the flames.

Dooda, who was sick and tired of the monarchy in Carthage at that time, on account of its embarrassing erotic passions for fly-by-night adventurers on their way to found empires further and, if she couldn't immortalize herself on a pyre before midnight he would be halfway to Naples and never see the flames.

But Sinde's fears—that the visitors would continue to play the same way whether ahead or behind, and that breaking their tempo would be difficult—were realized. The Russians pressed, and kept the strapping Team Canada point-men who were supposed to devastate

the goalie, Vladislav Tretiak, with slap shots—off the puck.

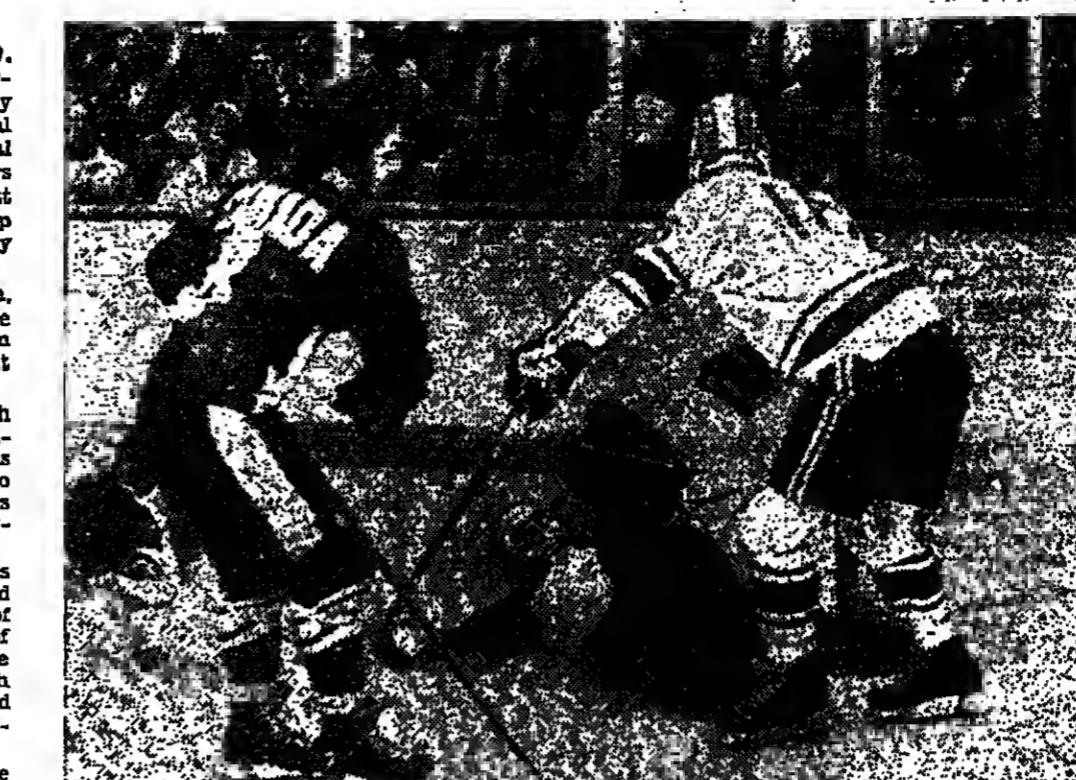
Slowly the game shifted. Only 10 minutes had been played but the visitors still appeared fresh.

And they were hitting. Don Aurey, the NHL's most feared beller on the squad, bounced off blocky Russians who didn't back away from an elbow or a high stick. Team Canada wasn't prepared for this.

The beginning of the end came quickly in the second session when Valery Kharlamov went around Aurey, switched the puck from backhand to forehand, and foisted the usually clever Dryden. Kharlamov gave Russia a 4-2 edge with another goal midway through the period.

Meanwhile, the 21-year-old Soviet goalie held fast, a marvel in close-in rebounds. Earlier in the day the Rangers' Brad Park had said, "The kid doesn't know what he's getting into."

Instead, it was the Canadians who received the surprise. "There'll be some changes



ONE MORE—Vladimir Petrov (right) pushes the puck past goalie Ken Dryden.

with a passing game that any team in the NHL would have envied.

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## Russia Humiliates Canadian Pros in Hockey

PEOPLE: He's Champ a Belchin' and t

Michel Siffre  
Midnight Cave  
hoped to prove  
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They won a spittin', a book  
of etiquette and a muzzle, re  
spectively. \*\*\*

Contestants in this week's Miss  
America 1972 pageant will not be  
allowed to wear buttons identifying  
them with any political  
party, a pageant spokesman in  
Atlantic City, N.J., announced  
Saturday.

Nor will they be permitted to  
express any political preferences,  
said Albert A. Marks, executive  
director of the pageant.

Any contestant wearing a "Mc  
Govern" or "Nixon" button will  
be asked to remove it until she  
leaves town next week at the  
end of the pageant, Marks said.

This is not censorship, but  
we're not going to be the At  
lantic City in September version  
of a Gallup poll," he said.

None of the 15 contestants who  
arrived in Atlantic City Saturday  
day wore a political campaign  
button. \*\*\*

In Hampton, Va., Lynda Carter,  
a 21-year-old bratwurst, became  
the new Miss World-U.S.A.

Lynda, a singer and model  
from Tempe, Ariz., was crowned  
Friday night by comedian Bob  
Hope.

"I only hoped to be one of  
the 15 semifinalists because my  
parents drove all the way from  
Phoenix and I didn't want to  
disappoint them," the blue-eyed  
beauty said.

Lynda, whose 38-26-38 measure  
ments were the most prominent  
in the pageant, will travel to  
London for the Miss World  
pageant Nov. 1. \*\*\*

Forty miles northeast of Del  
Rio, Texas, a French geologist is  
due to end tomorrow morning his  
stay 135 feet below the surface  
of the earth.

LBJ's F  
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AUSTIN.—The Texas  
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